The Herald and News.

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CLEMSON IS OVER FULL.

Many Applicants Have to Be Denied Entrance—The Dismissed Cadets Will Come Back.

Anderson, Sept. 3.—Col. Allen Johnstone, chairman of the board of trustees of Clemson college was in Anderson today en route to his home in Newberry from Clemson where he has been attending a meeting of trustees. He said that 1,005 applications for admission had been received at the college and that the college capacity with the new dormitory is 718. About 250 of the 300 dismissed cadets of the April Fool escapade have applied to the discipline committee for admission and 225 of the applications have received favorable action.

The conduct of the cadets before dismissal is guiding the discipline committee in determining the disposal of the applications. The cadets to be readmitted will be required to stand examinations for advancement with their former classmates and they will also be required to sign a contract declaring that they will abide and be governed by the rules and regulations of the college.

CAN ALAN JOHNSTONE HOLD AS CLEMSON TRUSTEE

Interesting Question Raised by His Election to the Senate—Is Life Trustee Such an Office as the Law Contemplates.

Greenville News.

Columbia, Sept. 4.—The old question as to the right of a member of the legislature to hold the office of elective trustee of a State college is very likely to come up again at the next session of the general assembly. It is a question that should be settled once for all.

At the last session of the general assembly, Mesrrs. John G. Richards, Jr., and Coke D. Mann, both members of the house, were elected trustees of Clemson college. They have both now been reelected to the house of representatives, and it is a serious question with many who have looked into the subject whether they can hold both positions.

Mr. Alan Johnstone, who has been elected to the senate from Newberry is a life trustee of Clemson under the will of Mr. Clemson, and it is held that his status is different from that of Messrs. Richards and Mann, but the issue was raised against him in the campaign in Newberry.

The law requires all officers of the State to be commissioned by the governor but with few exceptions the trustees of the State colleges do not trouble to get commissions and it is thereby implied that they do not consider themselves officers of the State. At some time a serious question may be raised in this respect and it will be well enough to have the whole matter decided by some competent authority in time.

The meeting of the State board of education today will likely be the last meeting under the administration of Supt. Martin, as it is frequently necessary to hold a meeting in January or in December before the new officials come into office. The governor may at the beginning of the year have two vacancies on the board to fill by appointment. If Mr. W. J. Montgomery is elected to the senate from Marion, he will doubtless resign from the State board of education, as that has been the custom if not the law. Prof. A. R. Banks who has been on the board longer than any other member, has removed his residence from the fifth but that may not legally impair his right to hold his seat on the board. He is in close touch with a large part of his district from here.

There are 262,000 Sunday schools in the world, with something like 26,000,000 pupils.

What tree is of the greatest importance in history? The date.

St. Louis reports a case of hypnotism over the telephone at a distance of 150 miles.

NEWS FROM EXCELSIOR.

New Phone Line—School Closes—Picnic and Addresses on Education.

Excelsior, Sept. 7.—Our school closed Friday.

Mr. J. D. Lorick has made some improvements on his dwelling house.

Our people are busy picking cotton. The crop in this section will not be much more than one half of a yield.

Miss Annie Singley is visiting in Utopia section.

The Rev. Ira S. Caldwell will preach in the school house the early part of this week at night up to Wednesday night service to commence at 8 o'clock sharp. Public cordially invited to the services.

We still have a few cases of fever in this section.

Prof. J. S. Wheeler had a good horse to die Thursday night. The horse was lying in stable dead when he went to feed Friday morning.

The phones were put in on the new line Friday and our people are now calling out for central.

Miss Mamie Counts has been elected principal of the Mt. Pilgrim school for the next scholastic year.

Mr. Aumerle Lorick came up from Irmo Friday and was at the picnic here Saturday.

Miss Rosalee Wheeler is visiting in Newberry.

Miss Maggie Bonner, of Pelzer, and Miss Rosa Spence, of Newberry, have been visiting Messrs. E. M. and D. B. Cook's families.

Miss Ollie Counts will leave the 14th of this month for Marion, Virginia, where she will attend school another year.

The Rev. O. B. Shearouse preached an interesting sermon at Mt. Pilgrim church Sunday morning after which the communion was administered. The sermon was principally to the young folks and ought to do good.

Excelsior Farmers' union will meet at the school house next Saturday afternoon, 12th, at 2 o'clock sharp. Each member is asked to be present as business of importance will come before this meeting.

The weather on Saturday morning was very threatening for rain, however, this did not keep the people at home and a good crowd gathered early in the morning to enjoy a day of picnicing. Owing to the weather the committee in charge thought it best to hold the gathering on the school grounds and we all thought the committee had acted wisely when the occasional showers of rain began to fall. Mr. J. D. Stone's oak grove was first selected as the place and would have been nice had the weather been favorable.

The Rev. J. A. Sligh one of the speakers of the day was sick and unable to be on hand which was very much regretted by the audience as Mr. Sligh is a good speaker and always has something good to say.

Prof. J. B. O'Neall Holloway, another one of the speakers, was on hand and made a good long address on education and agricultural interests. Mr. Holloway is a good speaker and don't seem to tire in talking. Prof. J. S. Wheeler the other speaker for the day was also on hand but only made a few remarks and introduced Mr. Holloway to the audience. This closed the exercises of the day and next thing in order was dinner and the table in the little oak grove near the railroad was soon filled to over flowing with nice eatables just such things as the good ladies in this section know how to prepare for picnic occasions being plenty for all present and a good supply left over.

The afternoon was pleasantly spent in talking and singing in the school house while the occasional showers of rain fell.

Good lemonade was furnished the people to drink and keep cool by Mr. J. D. H. Kibler which was much enjoyed. Notwithstanding the rain the picnic was well attended, very much enjoyed and will long be remembered by all present. So mote it be.

Sigma.

BREAD FROM AIR.

The Modern Miracle of Inventive Science.

"A prodigal world is beginning to discover that it can not indefinitely continue to despoil the stores of nature without taking thought for the morrow," writes Mr. L. G. Chiozza Money, M. P., in the London News, "Forest, mine and prairie have been ravaged until in respect of many different commodities world scarcity has made itself felt at a very early period in the age of machinery. Fifty years of wanton waste are beginning to tell; fifty years more would mean world famine.

"Of the problems of reparation which have arisen, none is more important than the nitrogen problem. Without nitrogen flesh cannot be formed; without nitrogen man is impossible. With the preservation and rapid multiplication of men the call for nitrogenous foods has led to the rapid exhaustion of soils and manure beds. The soil of the old world demand payment in nitrogen before they yield a crop. America has got rid of the available nitrogen in great tracts of her lately virgin soil. The world's guano beds are practically exhausted. The nitrate deposits will be in the same condition within the lifetime of many now living. This while the world's mouths to be fed are always increasing in number.

"Fortunately for mankind, science is proving equal to the occasion. The daily loaf, endangered by the arts of business, is to be preserved for us by the arts of the labaratory.

"Several scientific processes claim our attention in this connection. First let us note that Prof. Ostwald and Dr. Brauer, two of the brilliant chemists whom Germany produces so prolifically, have made it possible to produce nitric acid from the ammoniacal liquor of gas and coke works. It is impossible here to detail the technical process, but it consists essentially in the decomposition of ammonia vapor by patinum. It is a bautiful method, which depends upon the exposure of the ammonia to the platinum for 1-500th part of a second of time. If the exposure were longer than this unfixed nitrogen would be created, and, of course, lost. The ammonia vapor has to pass like a gale of wind, so that decomposition goes far enough to produce nitric acid and not free nitrogen. The area of the decomposer used is but that of a teacup, but it produces 200 pounds of nitric acid in a day. The production of nitric acid from ammonia has been known as a classroom experiment for sixty years, but the Ostwald-Brauer process is economical, and gives cheap nitric acid.

"Not thus alone is the scientist proving himself master of the situation. Even more fascinating are the methods employed for utilizing the nitrogen of the air.

"Air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, 23 pounds of the former and 77 pounds of the latter making 100 pounds o air. We have, then, but to manure the soil with air and the thing is done. The farmer can do it quite easily—after the scientist has shown him the way. Before the scientist finds out the way, however, your practical man will make certain caustic references to 'dreamers,' 'faddists' and 'cranks' if you talk of turning air into quartern loaves.

"In Norway, at this moment, with the aid of French and German capital, the power of great waterfalls is being used to produce nitrogenous manure from air at prices low enough for commerce.

"The process used in Norway is that of Birkland and Eyde, which employs the electric furnace. The air is led into the furnace and submitted to an electric disk flame with a diameter of about 70 inches. Sweeping this terrific flame on both sides, the air is momentarily heated to a point at which the nitrogen is oxidized. Immediately the gas coming from the furnace is cooled down to avoid loss of nitrogen, and led over limestone sprinkled with water, with the result that calcium nitrate, or lime saltpeter, is obtained. It is a scientific triumph which looks prosaic enough when the stuff leaves the factory in wooden barrels.

"In another direction, also, science is operating in order to utilize the boundless stores of atmospheric nitrogen, 75,000,000 tons of which are suspended over every acre of land.

"About twenty years ago Hellereigel showed that leguminous plants (known from ancient times to fertilize the soil in which they grow, and always therefore grown in rotation before corn) obtain their nitrogen from the air, and that bacteria, living in nodules or tubercles on the roots of the plants, are the media by which the nitrogen is obtained.

"This line of investigation was continued until a culture of the root organism was obtained by Beyerinick, and named the bacillus radicicola. Prof. Nobbe of Germany failed in an endeavor to prepare the infective culture on a large scale, but in 1901 the United States department of agriculture took up the work, and by 1903-04 the State department was sending out tens of thousands of packages of prepared microbes, at first dried on cotton wool, but now issued in liquid form. In 1905 the reports showed that 74 per cent of the trials were successful.

"In the same year our own board of agriculture took up the matter. They got samples from America and Germany, distributed them, and as a result reported that the matter was still in an 'experimental stage.' And there, unfortunately, they dropped it. Fortunately Prof. Bottomley, the botanical professor of King's college, London, has continued the work which our board of agriculture did so badly and laid down so quickly. During 1906 and 1907 a thousand packages were distributed here for testing purposes, and so far most of the results have been successful.

"It should be clearly understood that the bacterial culture is not a manure. What it does is to add to the soil organisms which breed and multiply on the roots of a leguminous crop and enable it to grow in a soil which contains little or no nitrogen. After the leguminous crop, of course, the succeeding crops benefit. After the doctored clover the wheat flourishes. The poorer the soil the more marked the effects. With the aid of the culture peas have been grown luxuriantly even in cinders.

"The scientist appeals to the government to take up the tools of science. The United States agricultural department is distributing bacterial culture free, and cannot cope with the demands for it. Our own department, after tinkering with a few imported and in some cases, dead cultures is doing nothing. It is little money that is needed, but poverty is the excuse pleaded, I understand, by the department. Prof. Bottomley tells us that waste land can be reclaimed and made fertile for sixpence an acre, and as he puts it, 'can we afford to neglect such possibilities of national wealth?"

FISHERMEN'S SUPERSTITIONS.

Dancing For Salmon—Words to Be Avoided When Baiting a Hook.

In British Columbia the Indians ceremoniously went to meet the first salmon and in flattering voices tried to win their favor by calling them all chiefs.

Every spring in California the Karaks used to dance for salmon. Meanwhile one of their number secluded himself in the mountains and fasted for ten days. Upon his return he solemnly approached the river, took the first salmon of the catch, ate some of it and with the remainder lighted a sacrificial fire. The same Indians laboriously climbed to the mountain top after the poles for the spearing booth, being convinced that if they were gathered where the salmon were watching no fish would be caught.

Very widespread, in fact, is this native belief of the necessity of caution whenever Adam is on fishing bent.

In Japan among the primitive race of the Ainos even the women left at home are not allowed to talk lest the fish may hear and disapprove, while the first fish is always brought in through a window instead of a door so the other fish may not see.

The Esquimau women of Alaska never sew while the men are fishing, and should any mending be imperative they do it shut up in little tents out of sight of the sea.

Under no circumstance on the northesat coast of Scotland will a fisherman at sea mention certain objects on land, such as "minister," "kirk," "swine," "dog," etc., and the line will surely be lost if a pig is seen while baiting it. As on the land chickens must not be counted until they are hatched, so at sea fish must not be counted until they are all caught. It is good luck to find mice nibbling among the nets; a horseshoe nailed to the mast will help, and a herring caught and salted down will produce wonders.

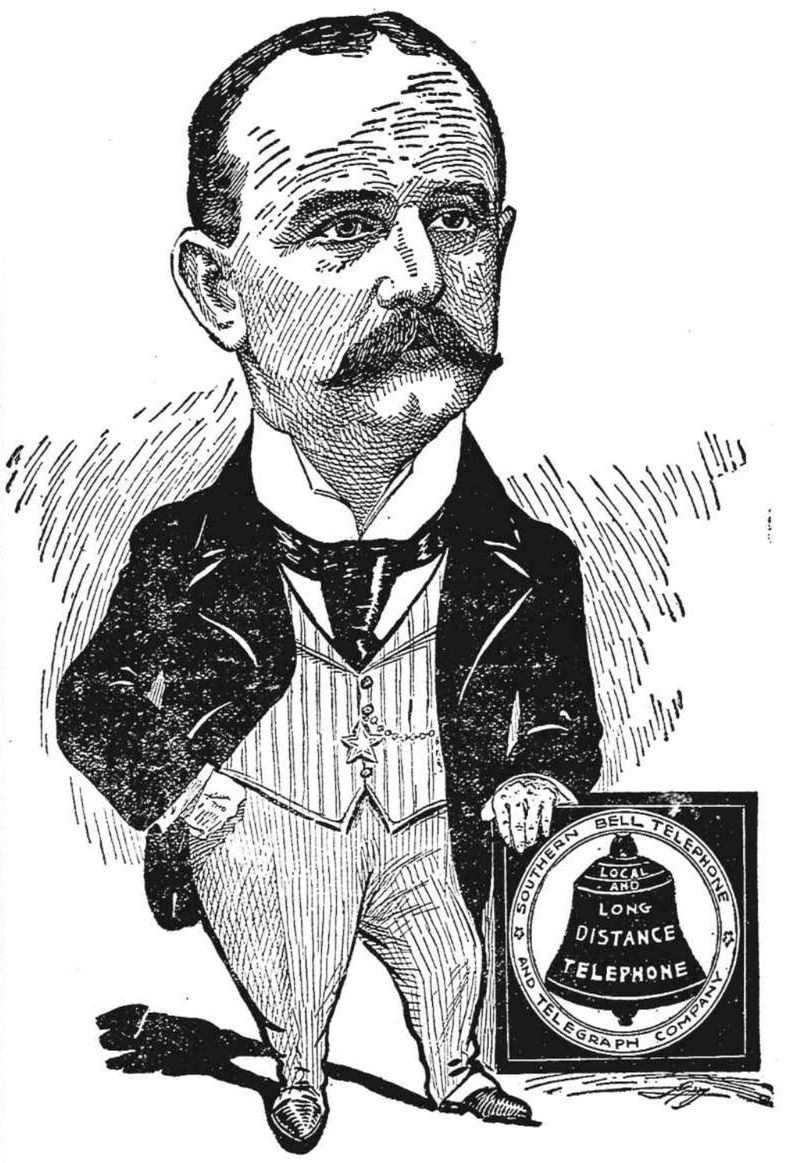
In the Shetland Islands a cat must not be mentioned before a man baiting his line and among the Magyars of Hungary a fisherman will turn back and wait over a tide if he meets a woman wearing a white apron.

Every year the natives of the Duke of York Island decorate a canoe with flowers and fern, fill it with shell money and cast it adrift "to compensate the fish for their fellows caught and eaten."

It was always the custom of the Maoris, the primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, to put the first fish that they caught back into the sea "with a prayer that it might tempt other fish to come and be caught."

If the fish did not come soon enough in British Columbia the Indians used to employ a wizard, who made an image of a swimming fish and put it in the water to attract live fish to bait.—Los Angeles Times.

MEN OF AFFAIRS IN ATLANTA



J. EPPS BROWN

Gen'l Manager Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The Atlanta Constitution is running cuts of men who are doing things in Atlanta. By permission of the Constitution The Herald and News runs the cut of Mr. J. Epps Brown which appeared in the Constitution August 26th. Mr. Brown is a Newberry county boy who has made good in Atlanta, and is now the general manager of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. We are always pleased to note the success of Newberry boys. We congratulate Mr. Brown on the success which he has made.

THE HUMAN ENGINE.

To Operate This Masterpiece Air is The First Necessity.

Of all the engines cunningly devised by man not one can equal that master piece of construction, the engine of the human frame. To run that engine air is the first necessity. Construct it how you will, the greater part of the energy which feeds a power plant is lost before it reaches the applying machine. The body only has the power of using enerfgy really economically and efficiently. Its food is stituents of that food must be burned, producing heat and power. For that burning the oxygen of the air is essential. Equally true is it that nitrogen must be present to prevent the rapid combustion which would take place in oxygen alone. But, whether the combustion be fast or slow, the action is the same The body burns the carbon and hydrogen of its food and gives out the oxides of these substances, carbon dioxide (carbon acid gas) and hydrogen oxide (water). The water that is formed within the body by the burning of hydrogen is of comparatively slight importance in a consideration of the vital questions of the effect of city air upon the individual, but the other factor, the carbon dioxide formed in the body, is of direct importance.—Hollis Godfrey in Atlantic.

Some women are so slow that it takes them about forty years to reach the age of 25.